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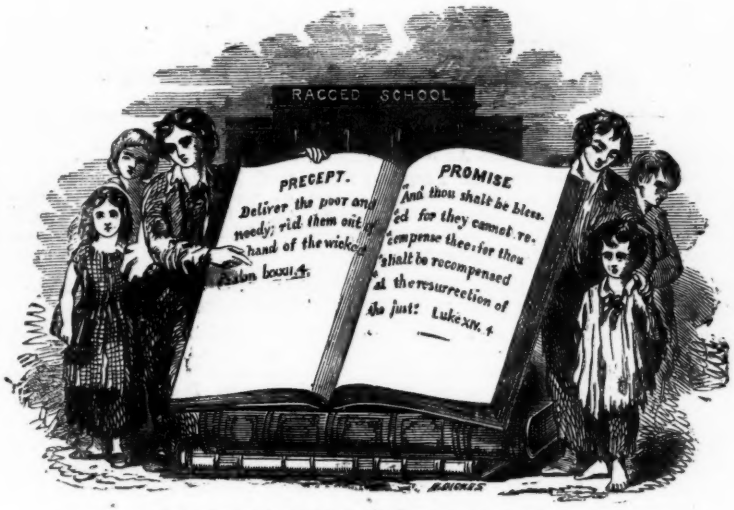
THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

MAGAZINE.

No. CLXXXV. MAY, 1864. VOL. XVI.


RAGGED SCHOOL
PRECEPT.
Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wicked.
Psalm lxxxii. 4.
PROMISE
And thou shalt be blessed for they cannot recompense thee: for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just. Luke xiv. 4

"The word of the Lord endureth for ever."—1 Peter i. 25.

PROFITS DEVOTED TO RAGGED SCHOOLS.

LONDON:
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JOHNSTONE AND HUNTER, EDINBURGH; ROBERTSON, DUBLIN; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

* * All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 1, Exeter Hall, London.
* Orders for Advertisements to be sent to Robert K. Burt, Printer, Holborn Hill.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Papers, Original and Selected—	
Ragged School Servants	97
The Rags made from War	101
Flower Shows of Window Plants, for the Working Classes of London	103
Distribution of Scholars' Prizes	108
Hints on the Study and Delivery of Bible Lessons	112
Correspondence—	
A Cup of Good Tea	116
Ragged School Entertainments	117
Poetry—	
The Good Ship Saved; or, the Success of Lord Shaftesbury's Appeal	118
Notices of Meetings—	
Ode Mews Ragged Schools, Marylebone	118
Opening of the New Building for the Poplar Ragged School	119

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a parcel of clothing, from Mrs. Symons, and a parcel of clothing from Mrs. Reade.

Parcels of old clothes and books will be thankfully received by Mr. J. G. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, W.C.

THE TWENTIETH

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

WILL BE HELD IN

EXETER HALL,

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9TH, 1864.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.,

Will take the Chair at Six o'clock precisely.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Special Meetings for Thanksgiving and Prayer.—The Committee of the Ragged School Union earnestly desire that, on Sunday, May 8th, 1864, Special Meetings be convened in connection with the Schools, for Thanksgiving and Prayer, that God's blessing may rest upon the Ragged School Union Meeting, and give success to the Ragged School effort throughout the coming year.

PAID RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

(CENTRAL and NORTHERN DIVISION).

A MEETING will be held in Rufford's Buildings Ragged School, Islington, on Saturday, May 21, 1864, at Three o'clock. Subject for discussion—"Would Compulsory Education be Beneficial?" *Pro*, Mr. TIVENDALE; *Con.*, Mr. PAIN.

Monthly Subscriptions to the Ragged School Teachers' Benevolent Fund will be received at the close of the lecture.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING will be held at 56, Old Bailey, on Friday, 27th May, 1864. Ragged School Superintendents desirous of attending may apply for Tickets at 1, Exeter Hall. Devotional Service at 7.30; Address, by the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, at 8 o'clock.

SIZE 8½ INCHES BY 5¼ INCHES.

NOW PUBLISHING,

A PORTRAIT OF

The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

Engraved on Steel by JOSEPH BROWN, from a Photograph just taken by Messrs. WALKER & SONS.

Proof impressions, on India Paper, 2s. 6d. each; to be delivered in order as subscribed. Names received by, and impressions obtained of, Mr. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand. The profits, if any, to be devoted to the funds of the Ragged School Union.

_____ 1864.

Please let me have _____ *impressions of Lord Shaftesbury's Portrait, as per Advertisement, at 2s. 6d. each.*

_____ *Name.*

_____ *Address.*

To Mr. Gent,
1, Exeter Hall, W.C.

REFUGES FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, AND RAGGED SCHOOLS,

19, BROAD STREET, ST. GILES'S.

The operations of the Institution consist of

Three Refuges, for 180 Homeless and Destitute Boys and Girls.
Two Day and Three Night Schools for Boys.
Two Day and Four Night Schools for Girls.
Two Infant Day Schools.
Four Sunday Schools for Boys, Girls, and Infants.
Classes for the Moral and Religious Improvement of the Fathers and Mothers of the Children.
Clothing and Provident Funds for the Children and Parents.
Three Penny Banks.

The Institution being in great need of pecuniary assistance, the Committee purpose holding

A FANCY SALE

On the 21st and 22nd June, 1864, at the Hanover Square Rooms, Hanover Square, on behalf of the Funds.

Contributions of NEEDLEWORK, BOOKS, DRAWINGS, PRINTS, WAX FLOWERS, MONEY, &c., &c., are therefore **earnestly solicited,** and may be sent to the Secretary, Mr. W. WILLIAMS, at the Refuge, 19, Broad Street, St. Giles's; and to Mr. J. G. GENT, Secretary of the Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand; by whom also Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received.

URGENT CASE.

Shall one of the oldest London Ragged Schools be Closed?

THE CLERKENWELL

LAMB AND FLAG RAGGED SCHOOL

Is now suffering great pecuniary difficulty, arising from the resources being stopped during the recent Lancashire distress, and having erected a new Building, to provide for the increasing wants of this wretched and crowded locality.

The Committee trust that the generous Christian public will come to the rescue, and prevent the sad calamity (should this Appeal fail) of an Institution, which has been carried on successfully and beneficially for the past twenty years, in one of the most depraved parts of London, being closed.

Donations will be thankfully received by

Mr. WATTS, Hon. Secretary, 7, Birchmere Terrace, Cardington Street, Hampstead Road. N.W.

Mr. ALDERTON, Treasurer, Phœnix Place, Dorrington Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

Mr. GENT, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand, London.

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION,

No. 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, W.C.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

Exeter Hall, on Thursday Evening, May 26th,

At Half-past Six o'clock.

ROBERT BAXTER, ESQ., WILL PRESIDE.

The Rev. Dr. HUGH ALLEN, Rev. J. A. SPURGEON, Rev. J. H. WILSON, Rev. J. P. WALDO, and other Friends, will take part in the Meeting.

Tickets of admission may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. W. A. BLAKE, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

Army Scripture Readers and Soldiers' Friend Society,

4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS. W.C.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of this Society will be held

ON TUESDAY, MAY 10,

AT WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

The Chair will be taken at Two o'clock, by His Grace the Archbishop of YORK.

The Right Hon. Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the Ven. Archdeacon DEALTRY, of Madras, the Rev. the CHAPLAIN-GENERAL, Lieut.-General BUCKLEY, M.P., Major-General LAURENCE, C B., Lieut.-Colonel STUART, M.P., and Rev. R. HALPIN, Chaplain to the Forces, will take part in the proceedings.

Tickets of admission may be obtained on application to the Secretaries, Colonel PITCAIRN and Mr. W. A. BLAKE, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, W.C.

UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN

EXETER HALL,

On MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864.

CHARLES GILPIN, ESQ., M.P.,

Will take the Chair at Six o'clock.

Speakers:—Rev. B. W. BUCKE, M.A.; Rev. STENTON EARDLEY, M.A.; Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.; HANDEL COSSHAM, Esq., of Bristol.

A CHOIR OF 600 BAND OF HOPE CHILDREN will sing during the Evening.

Tickets may be had at 337, Strand, &c. (*See bills.*)

BROOK STREET REFUGE AND RAGGED SCHOOLS,

Henry Passage, Henry Street, Hampstead Road.

HENRY VINCENT, ESQ.,

Has kindly promised to deliver an ORATION, in aid of the above Refuge, at

CRAVEN CHAPEL, MARSHALL STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE,

On FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

Subject: "OLIVER CROMWELL."

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Tickets, 6d. and 1s. each, to be obtained at the Refuge, and of W. J. BROWN, Hon. Superintendent, 7a, New Cavendish Street, Portland Road, W.

HINDE'S MEWS RAGGED SCHOOL PENNY BANK.

Begun April, 1855. Annual Statement from April, 1863, to April, 1864.

1863.	New Depositors.	Amounts Deposited.	Withdrawals.	Amount Withdrawn.
April	18	£13 2 5	55	£16 16 10½
May	31	17 19 3½	97	18 4 8½
June	44	31 19 10¾	102	20 7 7½
July	27	24 1 11¼	131	23 12 4
August	47	20 8 0¾	213	35 12 4½
September	44	22 11 0½	81	13 12 7
October	60	28 11 3¾	91	15 0 2
November	53	38 11 8¼	115	20 6 3
December	4	12 11 4	226	55 15 7½
1864.				
January	96	28 16 5½	61	16 12 1½
February	91	37 8 10	87	21 12 3
March	52	29 17 4¾	143	24 8 0½
April	32	15 7 9¾	50	9 15 1½
	599	321 7 5¾	1452	291 16 1
Add total to April, 1863, 8 years	3815	1616 8 1½		1586 15 7
Depositors	4414	Depos. 1937 15 7¼	Withdrawals	1878 11 8

Open on Monday Evenings, from Seven to Nine, at the Ragged School, Hinde's Mews, Marylebone Lane. No interest given.

Managers—Geo. Miller, 33, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square; W. Bluck, 14, James Street.—*14th April*, 1864.

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"Sir,—I have analysed your Glycerine Soap Powder, and have found it to be a compound of such materials as are used in the manufacture of soap, as described in your Royal Letters Patent, of 22nd August, 1862."

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"My analysis of your Glycerine Soap Powder entirely confirms the favourable report of Professor Versmann. The efficiency and harmlessness of the Powder is to be explained by the purity of the ingredients used in its preparation. One of the greatest recommendations of your Glycerine Soap Powder is, that it IS SOAP in a very pure and concentrated form."

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MRS. G. AYLING, Dane Hill, Uckfield, Sussex.

"Your 'Glycerine Soap Powder' is really a very excellent article. I wish it was more known among our Country Labourers' Wives. It would be invaluable to them."—Feb. 6th, 1863.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists in Penny Packets, and Wholesale by the Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. City Depot, 81, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

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J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to ensure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

Rout Seats on Reasonable Terms. Vans, and every requisite for Excursion Parties, with the entire Management, taken by Contract.

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References are kindly permitted to be made to the Secretaries of the Ragged School Union and the Temperance League.

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LEWIS, Bookseller, 114, High Street, Portsmouth.

SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

CHRISTIAN WORK:

A Magazine of Religious and Missionary Information.

"CHRISTIAN WORK" is a Magazine of Religious, and especially of Missionary Information, which is furnished from original and trustworthy sources. It aims at occupying the important position of supplying intelligence—by papers, special letters, and notices of new books bearing on "Christian Work"—of what is doing in all parts of the world. It has thus a field of its own, entirely distinct from that of all other Magazines. The Correspondents, as attested by the accompanying list, are men of the highest standing in their respective spheres. It is the organ of no party or section of the Church, but seeks in a catholic spirit to provoke unto love and good works.

Among those who have already contributed to this Journal are :—

The Bishop of New Zealand.
The Bishop of Melanesia.
The Bishop of Victoria.
Alexander Duff, D.D., Calcutta.
J. Louis Krapf, D.D., Author of "Travels and Missionary Labours in East Africa."
Jules Bonnet, D.D., Paris.
E. L. Hoffman, D.D., Superintendent of the Church Council of Prussia.
D. F. McLeod, C.B., Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub.
Justin Perkins, D.D., Author of "Eight Years among the Nestorians," &c.
John Cairns, D.D., Berwick.
J. Oldenberg, D.D., Chaplain-General of Prisons in Prussia.
L. Desanctis, D D., Genoa.
Lieutenant C. W. M. Van de Velde, Author of "A Journey through Syria and Palestine."
L. N. R., Author of "The Book and its Story."
E. B. Underhill, Esq., Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.
Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Tinnevelly.
Rev. A. Charteris, Glasgow.
Rev. Dr. Thomson, Beyrout, Author of "The Land and the Book."
Rev. W. F. Stevenson, Dublin, Author of "Praying and Working."
Professor Henry M. Baird, New York.
Rev. J. Bardsley, Secretary of the London Diocesan Home Mission.
Dr. Hobson, M.R.C.P., formerly of Canton.
Rev. W. G. Blaikie, M.A., Author of "Better Days for Working Men," &c.
Miss Whately, Dublin.
Rev. J. H. Rigg, Author of "Anglican Theology."
Rev. Dr. Mullens, Calcutta.
Rev. Dr. Stewart, Leghorn.
Rev. Dr. Krummacher, Chaplain to the King of Prussia.
Rev. W. H. Fremantle, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of London.
David Livingstone, D.D., Author of "Missionary Travels in Africa."
E. De Pressense, D.D., Paris.
Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, Geneva.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL.

I. PAPERS OF INFORMATION AND CRITICISM.

1. Mar Elias, a Nestorian Bishop. By the Rev. Dr. Perkins, Author of "Eight Years among the Nestorians."
2. The Families of our Convicts. By William Gilbert, Author of "Shirley Hall Asylum," &c.
3. Father Zeller. By the Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, Author of "Praying and Working."
4. Missionary Exploring in the South Pacific. By the Rev. P. Goold Bird.
5. The Seamen in the Port of London. By a Special Inquirer.
6. Medical Missions.

II. LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE OF THE MOVEMENT IN ALL COUNTRIES AFFECTING CHRISTIAN WORK.

England.	Holland.	Persia.
Scotland.	Prussia.	India.
Ireland.	Holstein.	Assam.
France.	Sweden.	Tahiti.
Belgium.	Greece.	Egypt.
Italy.	Turkey.	United States.

III. SUGGESTIONS AND REPLIES.

Captain Speke and Dr. Krapf.
The Edinburgh Medical Mission.
On a Point Too Much Lost Sight of in Missions.

IV. NEW BOOKS BEARING ON CHRISTIAN WORK.

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AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN.

LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

PRESIDENT, REV. CANON DALE.

The Homes entirely dependent on the Committee for support, are—

No. 1, 200, Euston Road, N.W. Exclusively for friendless young women of good character.

No. 2, 5, Great Camden Street, Oakley Square, N.W. Reformatory.

No. 3, 5, Parson's Green, Fulham, S.W. Reformatory.

No. 4, 18, Cornwall Place, Holloway Road, N.

No. 5, 51, New Cross Road, S.E. Reformatory.

These Homes will accommodate at least 110 inmates.
Total number of poor young women admitted to the benefits of this Institution, 1,150.
Young women may be admitted at any time, room and funds permitting.
The entire work is dependent upon voluntary support.
The Committee appeal to every Christian to help them according to their means, in order to save the outcast from perishing.

Contributions in Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., will be thankfully received by
Messrs. BOSANQUET & Co., Bankers, 73, Lombard Street, E.C.
Mr. FRANCIS NICHOLLS, 5, Thornhill Crescent, Caledonian Road, N.
Mr. E. W. THOMAS, Secretary, 200, Euston Road, N.W.

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MORE BRILLIANT,
POLISHES MORE QUICKLY,
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RECKITT & SONS,
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Papers, Original and Selected.

RAGGED SCHOOL SERVANTS.

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

"Servants, obey in all things your masters. . . . . Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal."

"THE Greatest Plague in Life," was the title of a clever little *brochure*, which appeared some years ago from the pen of a witty satirist of the times. In it were portrayed the many domestic miseries resulting from the negligence, stupidity, insolence, or dishonesty of a succession of maid-servants, each worse than her predecessor, resulting in such a climax of discomfort as to lead to the breaking-up of the home, and the adoption of the American mode of living at a boarding-house.

Now, things do not seem to have much improved since then, if we are to judge by the letters of complaints which appear from time to time in the newspapers, or from the remarks when ladies are comparing notes on the merits or demerits of their domestics, male or female. Nay, even the sterner sex, who are supposed seldom to be incommoded by household matters, have their equanimity occasionally disturbed, when a favourite "Jeames" or trim parlour-maid give notice that they intend leaving their comfortable situation for no other reason than that they require a "change;" and they lament the "good old times" when servants grew grey in their employers' service, watched with faithful care over *our* house, *our* property, and *our* children, and, in the event of any great calamity overwhelming the family, preferred to serve without wages rather than desert them in the time of adversity. Truly we must have greatly degenerated, for this *genus* seems to be all but extinct. How are we to account for this change? Probably the revolution which has gradually been effected in our manners and customs may have something to do with it. Steam and the rail have annihilated distances, and the amount of mental and physical labour crowded into the day of twelve or fourteen hours renders some relaxation indispensable; so those who have the means, live out of town or in the suburbs, while those in humbler circumstances, or confined by business, are seized periodically with an unconquerable desire to rush away anywhere

to escape the smoke, the heat, the dust, and the monotony of the metropolis. Our servants, however, are expected to go through *their* monotonous round of duties with unfailing attention and energy, to be contented with their own thoughts for amusement, or the society of their fellow-servants, as "no followers" are allowed; and they are sometimes even forbidden to make acquaintances, while the periodical "Sunday out" is the only relaxation. What wonder, then, if when "the family" return all glowing with health and full of their adventures at the sea-side, or the rambles in the green shady lanes, the influence should reach even to the kitchen, and should lead our trusty "Mary" or "Betsy"—seeking to enjoy something like a sensation in *her* turn—to make a change, often, alas! to be repented of?

Still the supply is more than equal to the demand, for Lord Shaftesbury, when presiding at the last annual meeting of the Servants' Provident Association, stated that it was calculated that ten thousand domestics were generally "wanting situations;" while the various orphan asylums and workhouse schools professedly prepare the young for service; but whether from the superior kind of education often given, leading the young people rather to despise this kind of occupation, or from the small opportunities they have of learning household work, each girl's week occurring at such lengthened periods, the results are sometimes unsatisfactory, and as "quiet families, where two servants at least are kept," are indispensable, it follows that that useful and necessary person in thousands of families, the maid-of-all-work, is becoming more of a *rara avis* than ever.

There is still one other source from whence our young *employés* are obtained.

When Ragged Schools began to flourish like little oases in our moral deserts, and hundreds of young Arabs were gathered in by loving hearts and hands, a mighty problem had to be solved as to the worldly future of these children; for, to train them up in the way they should go, and then suffer them to return to their old haunts without an effort to enable them to earn their living honestly, was not to be thought of; accordingly, numbers of boys and girls were placed out, not only as domestic servants, but in various other occupations. After some years, the Committee of the Ragged School Union resolved to test the result of the experiment, by offering prizes for a twelvemonth's good character in their respective situations. So many successful candidates have pre

sented themselves from year to year, that it has become one of *the* meetings of the season. One of these happy gatherings, *unique* of their kind, took place in March, when above five hundred young people, between the ages of twelve and seventeen, gladdened the hearts of those interested in Ragged Schools by their healthy, cheerful, tidy appearance. But what wonderful autobiographies might be compiled from among them! what a succession of trials and sorrows crowded into the short space of their young lives! No father—no mother—orphans—or what is even worse, parents under the influence of that besetting sin which leads to every other crime! Few, perhaps, of the spectators consider the wonderful transformation that must be wrought in a Ragged School child to render him "honest, industrious, and civil, with a good character from the Day and Sunday School Teachers;" for such, and no others, can be present at these solemnities.

Here is a neat, good-looking girl, aged sixteen, possessing all these recommendations—and a domestic servant. Let us visit her parents' home, situate in one of the poorest parts of this great city. We stumble along a dark passage into a little close, dark room, the only furniture being a large bedstead, with a flock mattress and a rug, which accommodates six or seven members of the family at the head and foot; a broken chair or two, and a table: but the cooking-kettle on the fire at least gives a promise that a good meal is in preparation. Alas! did we dare to intrude into these domestic mysteries and raise the lid, we should only find some articles of wearing apparel undergoing a process of cleansing, which can be effected in no other way, there being neither yard nor wash-house attached to the house. Yet these people are perfectly honest and hard-working in the only way open to them, and with proper regard for their daughter's interest, they refrain altogether from visiting her in her situation.

Here is a lad who comes up for the fifth and last time, as his card states that he has been over five years in the same situation (a merchant's office), giving "entire satisfaction to his employer," and is nearly seventeen years of age. His home may not be so squalid in appearance as the other, but his mother is so intemperate in her habits as to lodge her in prison more than once; yet this lad, although placed out at the early age of eleven, has maintained his integrity of character, and his wages have been increased every year.

Now these cases, selected at random, are but types of nearly all

the rest. What, then, is the influence which is brought to bear upon such young children, and enables them generally to pass safely through the fiery ordeal of temptation, when transferred from such home-examples and such abject poverty to the office, the warehouse, or service, where they suddenly find themselves in a kind of El Dorado, and surrounded by innumerable bright and good things, tempting both to the eye and the appetite? We believe this all-powerful influence to be the *religious teaching* pursued in all Ragged Schools; the reading, writing, and cipher-ing may be of a mediocre character, but the texts of Scripture learned day by day, drop like good seed into the young heart, to bring forth fruit in their season; for it is written, "The entrance of Thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple;" and whatever may be the acquirements or attainments, nothing but the one sure foundation can give firmness of principle or ensure a persistent and consistent continuance in well-doing.

Some prejudice, however, still exists against employing these young people, and shows forth occasionally even when they are received. Not very long since, a case came under our notice of a hard-working girl who was locked in her room every night by her mistress, from a vague idea, it was supposed, that she might admit some person into the house; yet this same girl has the character from her next situation of being "strictly honest and steady." Again, domestics sometimes resent the introduction of "the Raggeds" into their peculiar domain, and wonder "how missus can take up with such trash." These and such like annoyances, added to the strangeness and novelty of their position, occasionally result in an outburst of temper and a determination to return to their home, poor and wretched as it is. This, then, is the difficulty experienced by the Superintendents of Ragged Schools of finding employment for the young people; and a great encouragement would be given to the work, if the heads of families would occasionally receive a boy or girl, well recommended by their *Day and Sunday School* Teachers, into their service, or into their offices or warehouses, and, in special cases, as apprentices without premium, which we have known to be done. Many very promising girls and lads would thus be saved from the hard life in the streets, the wood-yards, and dust-yards, to which they must go, in default of other occupations, to earn a bare subsistence honestly; the end, in a few short years, being too often summed up as "Died for the want of the common necessaries of life."

THE RAGS MADE FROM WAR.

The Times of April 18th inserts a letter from its "Own Correspondent," who, writing from New York, gives a descriptive photograph of the toiling poor of that great gate to the American continent. It would be well if all intending emigrants to the American States would look at this photograph before they decide upon America as their adopted country. Not long since a young man who held posts of trust and usefulness in connection with the London Ragged Schools, thought to better his position by exchanging London for New York. He had friends in both cities, and with persevering industry and integrity, seemed to possess facilities for success far beyond many men, whether he remained at home or went abroad. Feeling unsettled in London, however, and preferring New York to the metropolis of England, he left home to seek his fortune in America. Arrived at New York, he immediately set to work to seek a position, that he had fancied had only to be asked for to be had. He was soon convinced that large as is New York, it had not room enough to furnish him a place, and therefore proceeded to Washington, where success was thought to be doubly sure; but how keen was his chagrin when he found, go where he would, every way but one was edged up with rebuffs, frowns, growls, opposition, and something worse, and that one was to accept the military bounty, shoulder a rifle, and march to the war. This being declined, he had nothing left but to make his way back to London as best he could, there with a sure settled purpose pursue the even tenor of his way to comfort and competency. He had, however, gained experience, but it was experience dearly bought. Our object in making reference to this incident is that those of our friends, teachers and scholars, who feel unsettled, and prefer seeking their fortune in other than their own country, may have another opportunity of forming a better judgment and arrive at a wiser decision than our friend who was so wofully disappointed. Another object is to show the fearful and lamentable effects produced by war, especially civil war, on the lower sections of the population. *The Times'* Correspondent on this subject writes as follows:—

"While New York glitters with the luxury caused by the immense expenditure of the Government and the enormous inflation of the currency, there is an inner darkness of misery and suffering which is now and then laid bare to the sight of those who refuse to shut their eyes to unwelcome facts. The once proud boast of the Americans that mendicancy was unknown in their streets, and that every labourer, male or female, who was willing to work was certain of liberal wages, is no longer justified. New York is as full of street mendicants as London, and the professional begging-letter impostors drive as busy a trade in the purlieus of Broadway as they do under the shadow of Westminster Abbey, with this difference in favour of the New York adepts—that the police take no cognizance of their deeds, and that no society for the suppression of mendicity is in existence to trouble or to expose them. The working man, it is true, earns larger wages than he could have earned in the Old World; but, as the price of provisions, clothing, fuel, and lodging has increased from 50 to 100 per cent. since the war commenced, and the value of the paper dollar has diminished to about 60 cents., he finds that he is not half as well paid as he was in the happy days of President Buchanan, and vents his wrath—in the first place against his

employer, and in the last against the war and all who have had anything to do in fomenting and conducting it. He sees that the rich have grown richer, and the poor poorer; and feels as he, or his fathers, did in Europe, that society is not his helper, nor the Government his friend, and harbours the evil thoughts that sometimes lead to social convulsion, if not to political revolution. There is not a trade or handicraft in this city the members of which have not organized themselves into a union to enforce higher wages. Sometimes, but rarely, the demand has been conceded by the employers without a strike; but, for the most part, the claim of the operatives for wages in a depreciated currency equivalent to the gold they received in the golden days of peace has been as strenuously resisted as it has been urgently made; and even when conceded has left behind a bitterness of feeling between the employers and the employed which was previously unknown in America. But though the men by means of strikes and combinations have partially succeeded in the battle for wages, the women have been less fortunate. Competing with each other for needlework for the slop tailors, the slop milliners, and the army contractors, they have produced in the New World one of the most crying scandals and miseries of the Old—the spectacle of thousands of women, working for twelve or fourteen hours a day for the wretched pittance of about 6d. in English money. A 'Working Women's Protective Union' has been formed under the auspices of a few philanthropists of this city, to endeavour to provide a remedy, and held its inaugural meeting a few evenings ago at the Cooper Institute. Various statements were made of the painful condition of the seamstresses of New York, and specimens of their work exhibited. It appeared that the average amount of the earnings of an industrious woman, working at shirts, drawers, &c., for the great clothiers and contractors, was from 16½ cents. to 20 cents. per diem, which, in the actual depreciation of currency, would be no more than from 6d. to 7½d. English, and that to earn the larger of the two sums it would be necessary to toil for fourteen or fifteen hours. It was stated, moreover, in aggravation of the poor women's misery, that out of this wretched mockery of wages they had to provide their own thread; and, as the thread comes from England, and is paid for in gold, besides being subjected to a high import duty, the price has risen from three cents. to eight cents. a spool. The number of women thus employed was variously estimated at between 5,000 and 10,000, of all ages from sixteen to sixty. The patrons of the 'Women's Protective Union' did not appear to see very clearly in what direction to operate for an improvement when they spoke of 'remonstrating' with the employers to be more liberal, of securing legal protection to women against fraud and ill-treatment, and of publishing the names of such grinders of the faces of the poor as refused to pay more than the market price of labour, in order that the wives and daughters of the rich might be warned against dealing with them. The great source of the evil is pride. Nine-tenths, if not the whole, of these unhappy seamstresses are Americans, and the Yankee women—in a land that is worse off for cooks and housemaids than any country in the world—will not condescend to what she considers the degradation of domestic service. An American 'gentleman' (they are all gentlemen) digs in no man's garden, and ploughs no man's field, but his own or his father's; and an American 'lady' (they are all ladies) would rather starve as a needlewoman and be her own mistress than gain a comfortable home as a cook or perform any menial service, which they consider to be only fit for such inferior creatures as Irishwomen and negroes. If there be 5,000 starving needlewomen in New York, there are certainly 10,000 families who need decent cooks and cannot find them, though they offer good homes and wages of 120 dollars per annum. Let the judges, politicians, and philanthropists who have formed themselves into the 'Women's Protective Union' cease making buncombe speeches about the wrongs of women, and endeavour to establish schools of cookery for them, and to root out of their minds their wretched prejudice

against all domestic labour that is not performed for their own families, and they will do a good work, which, if it succeeds half as well as it ought, will earn for them the gratitude of every American household, as well as that of all the unlucky white slaves who may be wise enough to renounce the unremunerative needle for the well-paid stewpan."

FLOWER SHOWS OF WINDOW PLANTS, FOR THE WORKING CLASSES OF LONDON.

A Paper read before the Social Economy Section of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, *at the Annual Meeting held at the Guildhall, June,* 1862.

BY THE REV. S. HADDEN PARKES, B.A.

FLOWER Shows for the poor in the country, where every cottager has a slip of garden ground, where there is plenty of warm sunlight and abundance of fresh air, are not of unfrequent occurrence. They have been held with signal success in many country villages, and neatness in the cottagers' gardens, foresight and industry among the cottagers themselves, have been some of the results. But flower shows for the poor in towns, and especially in London, where garden ground there is none, where the air is impure, where the sun's rays can scarcely pierce through the dust and smoke, have only been recently held. It might reasonably have been doubted, as indeed it was doubted, even by those accustomed to study the habits of the London poor, whether such an effort would be successful.

Flower shows, however, have been twice tried in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, and each time have been crowned with marked, and almost unexpected success.

The experiment was made on a small scale in 1860, and so encouraged were its promoters by its success, that it was repeated again on a much larger scale in 1861.

The first experiment was made in one of the poorest localities of the metropolis, among alleys and courts in which live some of the most degraded of the London poor. Little Coram Street, the spot first selected, is a narrow street, with a number of courts stretching right and left, containing about 1,700 persons. The inhabitants of these courts are persons who generally obtain their living by selling water-cresses, fruit, and small toys in the streets, with a larger number who obtain their living no one knows how. A few years since, at the time that the well-known "Rookery" in St. Giles's was demolished, a colony of those who then dwelt there emigrated to the adjoining parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, and took up their quarters in Little Coram Street, where, ever since, they and their descendants have continued to reside.

It was among this class that the experiment was first made, and the plan adopted was as follows:—A small number of handbills were printed, in which the show for window plants was announced, the conditions of exhibi-

tion declared, and the prizes enumerated. It was thought necessary to insist upon the exhibitors having the plants in their possession *at least* four weeks before the show. To secure this, intending exhibitors had to declare at least four weeks before the show the number and the names of the plants they intended to exhibit, together with their own names and addresses.

An inspector was then sent round, ostensibly to see how the plants were progressing, but in reality to see that the plants actually were in the possession of those who had registered them. This was found to be absolutely necessary, not only to guard against deception, but also to protect the honest exhibitors. If this precaution had not been taken, there would have been no possible security that the plants exhibited had not been purchased a few days before the show from some of the flower-dealers of Covent Garden. The prizes offered were exclusively money prizes. These are more attractive among the very poor than useful domestic articles. But the prizes were only small in value, ranging from one to five shillings, and in all amounting only to £1.

The exhibition was held in the Bible Mission-room, which was kindly lent for the occasion by the Lady Superintendent, Miss M. L. Wright; and the result was eminently successful. The room was fairly filled with plants; and the award of prizes, made by Walter H. Bosanquet, Esq., and the gardener of Russell Square, gave general satisfaction. The prizes were distributed in the evening by the Rector, the Rev. Emilius Bayley. The small sum of one penny each for adults, and one halfpenny for children, was charged for admission, and this served to cover nearly the whole of the expenses.

The experiment was tried again last year on a much larger scale and with similar success. The exhibitors were divided into several classes, according to the district in which they lived, so that the inhabitants of the smaller courts and darker dens might not have to compete with those whose airier neighbourhood and better means gave them an overwhelming advantage in the contest. All the classes were well represented, both in the number and quality of the plants, with the exception of the "*Mews*," which sent but a small contribution. The district of Little Coram Street showed the good effect of the training of the first year; for though in point of airiness, it is infinitely inferior to the other parts of Bloomsbury, yet with the stock of experience it had gained, it was able to compete successfully with the more favoured localities; but the most beautiful class was that devoted to domestic servants, which the judge in commenting upon said, "that some of the plants would have done credit to any green-house."

Thus, the experiment of a flower show of window plants belonging to the working classes has been twice tried, and has met with unexpected success.

The success which has attended the Bloomsbury Flower Show has caused three others to be held, two in the parish of St. Clement Danes, and a third in the Ragged School, Fitzroy Market. In both districts the promoters were abundantly satisfied with the results; that in St. Clement Danes being organized by the Rev. J. J. Coxhead, ably assisted by Miss Twining, and that in Fitzroy Market Ragged School by the Honorary Secretary, Miss Oxley. At the exhibition in the latter school the Earl of Shaftesbury distributed the prizes, and expressed a hope that the day was not far distant

when every Ragged School boy would come to school with a flower in the button-hole of his jacket grown by himself.

The advantages of these flower shows in a social aspect are many.

1. They are desirable as a simple recreation.

The question of amusement for the working classes is a very difficult one. The necessity of some recreation is universally admitted and urgently demanded. If any head is to be made against the drinking customs of the working classes, we must provide them with some counter attractions; and where should these attractions begin save in the homes of the poor themselves? The *Journal of Horticulture*, referring to the Bloomsbury Show, says: "If ever a step was taken in the right direction for benefiting the working classes, this is one. Nothing tends to raise man, woman, or child, above the temptation to sensual pleasure so effectually as a bright, cheerful home: and no home is so bright, so cheerfully and winningly decorated, as that where flowers are fostered." The Rev. Erskine Clarke, of Derby, has written his experience to the same effect: "Flowers growing on the window-sills of the poor are one of the safest indications of a well-ordered and cheerful interior, and they are among the most reliable advertisements."

In rural districts it is found that life is the longest, and the working classes the most moral and well-to-do, where a fondness for flowers prevails; while in large towns, such as Sheffield, Birmingham, Manchester, and Coventry, it is found that those who cultivate flowers, partly from their love of them, and partly because a knowledge of them is necessary for their calling in life, are amongst the most skilful, the most industrious, and the most exemplary of workmen. London is not an exception to the general rule, for even here the cultivation of flowers is most undoubtedly a moral index. Their presence or absence supplies very often *a priori* evidence of the character of a family. Those whose mind and feelings are benumbed by the indifference of drunkenness and immorality, are devoid of so delicate an expression of the striving towards self-improvement. Flowers are frequently the only means by which certain feelings of the heart find utterance. They express the longing for some presence of God's bright Eden-world to co-exist, if possible, with the darkness of our own world. They express, too, the determination not to be absorbed into the surrounding hard world, but to have a heart still to feel, to long, to worship, to strive upwards, in spite of the multitudinous obstacles, moral, physical, and spiritual, which burden and well-nigh overwhelm the spirits of the working classes. The fondness with which the poor have ever cultivated flowers in their dismal, dark, dirty rooms, long before any such incitement or encouragement as a flower show was thought of, is very instructive. As also the reflex effect which they must have in softening and humanizing the mind, which so naturally tends to the low level of its work and position, as the greatest of all uninspired minds complains,—

> "And almost thence my nature is subdued
> To what it works in, like the dyer's hand."—SHAKSPEARE.

One advantage, then, of flower shows such as these is, that it gives an air of cheerfulness to the comfortless rooms of the poor, while at the same time it

amuses and elevates the working classes themselves, strengthening the day side of their nature, and diminishing the power of the night side.

2. A second advantage is the directly beneficial operation of plants upon the air of a room, which of itself would suffice to enrol this effort in the category of Social Science. The beautiful and wise law of compensation, by which the atmosphere is kept in an average state of composition, is, that animals with their lungs, and vegetables with their leaves, breathe forth opposite results. The animal lives by converting the oxygen of the air into carbonic acid, and consequently requires a daily supply of oxygen as literally as of food and drink. If there were no balancing provision life would soon become impossible; but the vegetable lives by decomposing the carbonic acid, absorbing the carbon, and restoring the oxygen to the air. Thus, the respiration of plants directly supplies oxygen, the one vital desideratum, to the air of a close room. This is no mean result. If it were possible to increase *ad libitum* this chemical purification, and make it continuous, its tendency would be to put to flight those numerous diseases which come to us borne on the wings of vitiated air. But the great fact is, that this process only continues during the presence of light. To a certain extent, during the hours of darkness the production of oxygen is arrested, and even carbonic acid emitted by plants. But the whole of this bears a small proportion to the life-giving work of the light; the absorption of the deadly gas during the day greatly predominating over the return tide of night. For these reasons, then, there is an actual chemical and vital benefit produced in close rooms by the presence of plants.

3. Another advantage of the flower shows is, that they draw the attention of the working classes to some of their social wants, and make the flowers preachers of public health and social economy. It will draw their attention to the necessity of ventilation; we may teach them that unless there be a free circulation of pure air in their rooms they cannot expect to be in health, but our teaching is too often unheeded. But where we fail, plants will succeed. For they will see, by a living example, that flowers will not thrive without fresh air and free ventilation; and thus they will be led to think that what is necessary for flowers is necessary for man. Again, they promote habits of foresight and providence. Another great social want, especially among the very poor, is the absence of these habits; but these flower shows will assist in their formation; for the plant must be purchased some time before the exhibition, money must be laid out on the probability of success, success is almost certain with care and attention; and thus foresight is one of its constant lessons.

4. Flowers speak of God and for God where God is too often entirely forgotten.

There is something in flowers which insensibly reminds those who gaze upon and admire them, of Him who made them; there is nothing human about them; they are the work of God's hands, and incapable of perfect imitation by man. The finest finished and the most delicately formed artificial flower is easily distinguished from one of God's own handiwork. They, therefore, who cultivate and love them, almost insensibly have their attention drawn away from the misery and wretchedness by which they are surrounded, and in which through adverse circumstances they are compelled

to live, to Him who has decked out the flowers in such varied and beauteous hues. In illustration of this, we may here quote from the journal of a City Missionary an interesting fact.

In a lone room at the top of one of the houses, where every room was the dwelling of a family, the visitor met an aged woman, whose scanty pittance of half-a-crown a week was scarce enough for her bare livelihood. The visitor observed with some surprise a strawberry-plant growing and flourishing in a broken tea-pot that stood on the window.

He remarked, from time to time, how it grew, and with what care it was tended and watched. At length one day he said to the poor woman, "Your plant does well; you'll soon have some strawberries on it."

"It's not for the sake of the fruit that I grow it," said the woman.

"Then why do you take so much care of it?" he asked.

"Well, sir," she replied, "I'm very poor, too poor to keep any living creature, but it's a great comfort to me to have that living plant; for I know it can only live by the power of God, and as I see it live and grow from day to day, it tells me that God is near."

Thus, the strawberry-plant spoke of God even to that poor lonely woman; and thus flowers speak to the poor oftener and more plainly than to those whose minds are distracted by the abundance of their possessions; so that there is no less *truth* than poetry in those closing lines of Horace Smith's Hymn to Flowers:—

> "Were I, O God, in churchless lands remaining,
> Far from all voice of teachers and divines,
> My soul would find in flowers of thy ordaining,
> Priest, sermons, shrines!"

5. Then it is an inexpensive mode of giving a vast amount of pleasure to a large number of persons.

The workmen's Club-room, the Ragged School, or the Bible Mission-room may be used for the exhibition when a more commodious place cannot be obtained. The charge for admission will be found nearly sufficient to cover all the expenses, with the exception of a few shillings for the printer's bill.

It would be a great boon to the poor, and would in a great measure ensure the success of these flower shows, if they could be held in the larger squares of London. At present there is some fear lest the gardens of the squares would be injured if numbers of the working classes were admitted; but that this fear is groundless is proved from the testimony of the authorities at Kew and the Crystal Palace, who declare that, notwithstanding the unrestrained admission of the working classes at both places, no such injuries have been suffered, and no such outrages have been perpetrated.

As a suggestion to those who may be inclined to follow out the experiment thus made, it may be stated that such flowers as the common pink, the musk, the pompone, chrysanthemum, dahlias, hyacinths, cinerarias, and Tom Thumb geraniums, as they are commonly called, may be successfully cultivated in pots and city dwellings.

And lastly, as a clergyman, desiring and aiming at the highest possible good for the people under my charge, I feel that these little means are not to be despised as helps towards the attainment of that which alone

can satisfy the real longing of every earnest Christian man, viz., the salvation of the soul. What has no direct power to convert the heart may yet help to soften and melt its stony incrustation, may assist towards retaining a sort of avenue through feelings and desires for something more satisfying than the treadmill necessity of getting daily bread, however locked up that avenue may be, till the only cleansing power, the power of the Gospel, opens up the way for new life.

The lessons which flowers teach are many, and we have the highest possible sanction, the sanction of the Lord Jesus, for using them as illustrations and vehicles of Divine truth. And whatever approximates to his teaching, be it bud or flower, or a clean room, or neat habits, or social intercourse, deserves our support, second only to the direct ministration of the Gospel, on grounds of spiritual love to souls, as well as wise philanthropy, applying itself in things great and small to the actual condition, suffering and privation, soul and body, and home of man, the child of misery because the child of sin.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS' PRIZES.

An apology is due to our readers for the omission from our last Number of a Report of the Scholars' Prize Meeting, held in Exeter Hall on March 16th. Preliminary arrangements were fully completed some time before the meeting was due, and, of course, a shorthand writer was engaged to take down the addresses delivered on the occasion for insertion in this periodical. The shorthand writer was present, and secured, in writing, the wise and witty sayings uttered during the evening. He left, making a promise to the Editor that by the evening of the following day his report would be written out and sent to the office. Most unfortunately, in going home from the meeting, he lost his notebook from his pocket, whether by theft or by accident is not known. The book contained the owner's name and address, and it was hoped it would have fallen into honest hands, and be sent to the owner; but this has not been done. We are, therefore, unable to give so full a report of that meeting as we could have desired. It must suffice to say that Exeter Hall, on that occasion, presented a scene of extraordinary interest. The body of the vast Hall was nearly filled with the scholars, ranged under the banners of their several schools. One of the schools had symbolized its locality (Anchor Street, Shoreditch) by the suspension of an anchor between two flag-staffs. The guests of the evening coming, many of them, from distant parts of the metropolis, met with a hospitable reception in the shape of a substantial tea, to which they took care to do full justice.

At seven p.m. the chair was taken by the noble President of the Union, the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., who was greeted with loud and repeated cheering. Among those near his lordship on the platform, crowded with the friends of the Ragged School movement, were Lady Edith Ashley, the Hon. Cecil Ashley, the Hon. Mrs. William Cowper, Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, Knt., Mr. J. Payne, Deputy-Assistant Judge; A. Haldane, Esq., Dr. Crawford, Rev. J. H. Moran, Rev. A. McAuslane, &c.

The further business of the evening was preceded with prayer by the Rev. J. H. MORAN, and the singing of a hymn.

Mr. GENT, the Secretary of the Union, made an explanatory statement Over 6,000 prizes, in the shape of money, books, or testimonial cards, had (he said) been given away during the last ten years. On the present occasion there were from the seventy schools 530 applications from 244 boys and 286 girls, between the ages of twelve and seventeen years. The conditions attached to the distribution were very stringent. The boy or girl must have remained in service with the same employer for more than twelve months, and produce a good character. The first twelve months they received 7s. 6d. and a testimonial card, and in each successive year the same boys or girls came up, they received an additional prize card. Of the present number 362 had been in their situations less than two years, 127 under three, 48 under four, 17 under five, 12 under six, and 3 under seven years. Another condition was that they should attend the Sunday-schools regularly, the only exception being in the case of domestic servants. By this means, when the children left the schools and went to undertake the duties of the world, the school was still enabled to exercise its beneficial influence over them.

The noble CHAIRMAN announced that a kind lady, who had the advantage of a good voice, had consented to read something to the youthful auditory, and he bespoke their earnest attention.

At his lordship's request, Madame ERNESTINA read, with much clearness and expression, Mrs. Sewell's poem, "Mother's Last Words." It tells the touching story of a poor, but pious woman, and two little boys of the Ragged School class. The opening scene presents the mother on her dying bed, giving her last injunctions and warnings to the lads. She dies, and the vicissitudes of the orphan crossing-sweepers are narrated. One of them falls under temptation, and the workings of a remorseful conscience are powerfully portrayed. The story ends happily for both. The admirable reading of Madame Ernestina was listened to with profound attention.

JOSEPH PAYNE, Esq., gave a variety of practical suggestions, based on the following headings. He said he had—

Four things for prize-takers,
And two things for the spectators.

For the prize-takers he suggested—

Eyes right, and hold tight;
Don't bite, and delight.

He required the spectators, on behalf of the prize-takers, to—

Admire their attitude,
And show their gratitude.

This could be done—

By feeling for them;
By stealing (time) for them;
By kneeling for them;
By appealing for them.

Mr. Payne concluded his address to the young people by reciting his 1,951st tail-piece :—

Servants gathered here to-night,
With your looks so glad and gay;
Now resolve, with all your might,
God to serve from day to day.

If you could, while slaves to sin,
Heaps of gold and silver gain,
Yet you would not safety win,
Would not peace of mind obtain!

But, if ye your Bibles read,
And your duty there discern,
And to Christ for guidance plead,
You will have a sure return.

You will labour, free from strife,
If you love the Lord's employ;
And *the prize* be *endless life*,
Spent in *everlasting joy*.

Mr. Payne then proceeded to address the friends present in his usual warm and kind-hearted manner, and then read the following stanzas; and while in the act of reading the sixth stanza, he presented one of the children's prize cards, neatly framed and glazed, to the noble Chairman, which he kindly received, and which met with a most hearty recognition from all present.

The following are the stanzas read by Mr. Payne:—

I went with a neighbour to hear a man preach,
Sent o'er the Atlantic, the English to teach;
And well he discours'd, for he humm'd not nor haw'd,
And his text was—"How much owest thou to thy Lord?"

Thou owner of land and possessor of wealth,
Enjoy'd in the vigour of manhood and health;
For acres of forest, and fields of green sward,
Inform me—"How much owest thou to thy Lord?"

Thou pastor of people, who hang on each word,
Which breath'd from thy lips, on the Sabbath is heard;
For truth well remembered, and error abhorred,
Oh! tell me—"How much owest thou to thy Lord?"

Thou lady, who readest with wonderful power,
Whose accents all ages and classes devour;
Reflect, while thy hearers thy talents applaud,
And reckon—"How much owest thou to thy Lord?"

Thou Knight of the Garter, and friend of the poor,
Who toilest the ragged from sin to secure;
For grace to confess thou deserv'at no reward,
Now answer—"How much owest thou to thy Lord?"

Yet, as a small token of love and esteem,
To keep in thy mind a bright sketch of the scheme,
They offer a sample through me of the prize
Thy picture makes precious in every one's eyes!

We all shall be safe, and we all shall do right,
Rejoice through the day and sleep soundly at night,
If truly and plainly, on memory's record,
We enter the sum that we owe to our Lord!

But 'tis not enough to acknowledge a debt,
And ask ye how best you may out of it get:
I answer you boldly, your conscience to ease—
Would you pay it to God, you must give it to these!

The noble Earl rose to return thanks. With a geniality suited to the occasion he humorously observed that he almost feared that he could not accept the card according to the rules laid down by the Committee. He believed he had kept his place as their President for more than a twelve-month, and could produce a good character from his employers; but he was afraid that his age would exclude him; for although, as they all knew, he was not under twelve, he could tell them in confidence that he was over seventeen. He, however, accepted the card with great satisfaction, and should hang it in his room among his best models of art. And as one good turn deserved another, he would break through the rule himself by handing Mr. Payne a similar card for his good conduct, and he hoped that, although he (Mr. Payne) was also not eligible through being over seventeen, they all knew him to have conducted himself most properly during the last year, and that if he ever lost the situation he now occupied they would be able to give him a good written character. His lordship then presented Mr. Payne with one of the testimonial cards amid shouts of laughter and hearty cheers.

The next stage in the proceedings was the actual distribution of the prizes. This was effected by a procession of the several schools, headed by their teachers, before the Chairman, the certificates being given out as they passed, and each receiving from his lordship a friendly smile of recognition.

One of these cards is before us. It is of large size, and handsomely printed, with gold lettering on a blue ground. At the head and foot are appropriate texts. There is also a vignette of the President. The body of the card purports that it is—

"Presented by the Ragged School Union in connection with the ——— Ragged School, with a prize of seven shillings and sixpence, to ———, of the above School, for having retained a situation ——— months, ending Christmas, 1863, with satisfaction to the employer.

(Signed) "Shaftesbury, *President.*
"Wm. Locke, *Hon. Sec.*
"Joseph G. Gent, *Sec.*"

The card closes with a representation of an open "Holy Bible," a reminder of the great object of Ragged School teaching.

An address to the scholars was delivered by the Rev. A. McAuslane, who dwelt on various applications of the word "Watch"—the thoughts, the affections, the words, and actions. He introduced a special caution to watch against the bad thought that the Bible, or any part of it, was not the word of

God, observing, that if he could not be sure of the whole, from "In the beginning" to the last verse of Revelation, he could not be certain of any part.

Madame Ernestina (after a few remarks on the pleasure afforded by the scene before her) read Cowper's "John Gilpin," and gave a recitation. Lord Shaftesbury called on the youthful audience to show their appreciation of the lady's efforts by three cheers, a call responded to as only youthful lungs can do. Another hymn having been sung, the meeting closed with the benediction.

HINTS ON THE PREPARATION AND DELIVERY OF BIBLE LESSONS.

A speaker at the recent Ragged School Conference intimated that "one cause of the disorder of some schools is this,—the teachers are not up to the mark. As many never study their lessons they cannot possibly interest their classes." That this charge is applicable to many teachers there can be but little doubt; yet happily it does not apply to all; for not a few make it a matter of conscience to get up a good *outline* lesson for the succeeding Sunday, for they well know, as a wise man once said, that, "if God can do without our knowledge, he can do equally well without our ignorance." Hence agreeing with, they copy the example of the Hebrews in a kindred case, for they bring "pure oil beaten [pressed] for the light, to cause the lamp to burn always" (Exod. xxvii. 20). And well are they repaid for their continuous researches into Biblical truth; for not only is their stock of Biblical knowledge thereby increased, but the scholars, instead of furtively watching the clock, become so interested in the lesson that they are amazed that it is so soon concluded.

The evils of the opposite course are so glaring, that to adduce arguments in proof thereof seems to be about as needful as it would be to pen an elaborate argument to prove that two and two do *not* make six. Two or three, however, of the more prominent evils may be indicated. For example, when teachers do not give any prior attention to their lessons, their remarks have no logical connection, and are evidently thrown out at random, just as the thought occurs. They may be good, bad, or at best wide of the mark; but the absence of logical arrangement shows that the teacher had either no prior idea as to what his subject was to be, or else that the mode of treatment was chosen at hap-hazard. So again, such lessons have no *back-bone*, and all that is said hangs together loosely. Hence no one central idea runs through the lesson, like a golden binding-thread, such as the dullest will understand and remember, even if he forget the remainder of the lesson. Nor is this all: such lessons have no ultimate object to which the teacher so gradually works up, that when he quits the class they are stamped with the impress of the one idea at which he has been labouring throughout his lesson, by "line upon line, precept upon precept."

As this evil seems to have increased, and is growing rapidly, it becomes a serious question whether it can, and how it may, be abated. For in a day

when intellect is stretched to the utmost, and the Maurices and the Colensos are infecting the Church with vital errors, denying, as they do, the plenary inspiration of that book upon which all Christian truth is based, it will not do for Christian teachers to be content with saying that they believe, without being able to give reasons for "the hope that is in them." Some may say that their business engagements preclude prolonged study. Granted: but prolonged study is not so much required as compliances with that Divine injunction, "Redeem the time," which is as binding as any of the ten commandments. For it is not so much the amount of time spent on the consideration of a given subject which will indicate the amount of usable knowledge possessed, as repeated *daily* thought, say of only ten minutes. In this, as in all things, we have all to learn the full meaning of Dr. Chalmers's phrase, "The power of littles," and so not to think so much of the power of greats.

Not as fully exhausting the subject, but as giving a few hints for thought, I would commend to my fellow-labourers the following plan for the study and preparation of Bible Lessons.

1. Do not delay considering your forthcoming lesson until the end of the week, but begin to think about it on Monday. Try this plan. You will have something to occupy your leisure time during the week; and all that occurs in reading or observation, whether in books or in real life, may be noted down with pen and ink, or on the tablet of the brain.

2. Make an outline of the proposed topic. Although it is possible that random remarks may hit the modern Ahabs of our classes between the joints of the harness (Kings xxii. 34), yet we have more faith in arrows when they are directed, like Jonathan's (1 Sam. xx. 20, 22), with a pre-determined purpose. In such an outline, every remark would spring naturally out of the foregoing; and thus whatever the line of argument adopted, the lesson would form a connected whole. A properly constructed sermon has but one central thought, with connected introduction, heads, and a practical conclusion; and such a plan, with less formality and stiffness, offers a model for a well-constructed lesson.

3. Let one cardinal truth form the basis of the outline. One truth rightly explained and enforced is far better than half a dozen dimly put forth or crowding on one another's heels. Nay, one truth so explained is far better than half a dozen only hinted at, seeing that the juvenile mind can scarcely be expected to understand half a dozen topics mistily introduced into a Bible lesson. It was when the disciples met, not to pray for the extension of Christ's kingdom and connected topics, but solely for the liberation of Peter (Acts xii. 5, 12), that the angel was sent to free him from his dungeon. So if we really want to see our youthful flock freed from the thraldom of sin, we must have one set object before us; and how can we possibly evidence it so unmistakably as by setting before them a single cardinal truth?

4. Go through one book of the New Testament—say Matthew, as being plainest—consecutively, rather than take a lesson here and a lesson there from different parts of the Bible, just as the thought strikes. Let the doctrines and the duties enunciated in the New be compared with and illustrated by the same truths as exhibited in the Old Testament, either in types or historical records.

It will be thus practically taught that, however diverse in external forms were the three dispensational religions of Noah, of Abraham, and of Paul—representatives as they are of the three covenants of God—they were in reality but one and the same religion. By this plan, too, every sin and doctrine, and every commandment, will be considered in its turn; and thus, without laying down any specific code, the whole body of theological truth will be presented.

In all this, however, it should never be forgotten that our whole office is not to *discover* truth, but simply to declare and explain it as revealed in Scripture. For like Ezra and his brother priests, on their return from Babylon, we have but one duty to perform; namely, to "read in the book of the law distinctly, and give the sense, and cause them to understand the reading" (Nehemiah viii. 8). And here I would beg to recommend to those teachers whose Biblical knowledge is scanty the use of Barnes's Notes on Matthew. It gives, in lucid diction, the results of Biblical criticism, supplies many illustrations of Eastern life which throw a flood of light on the sacred text, and, without any pretence to profundity, gives on the whole a correct exposition of the mind of the Spirit. Referring, too, as it does, to every incident in the life of our Lord, as recorded in the other Gospels, it serves all the purposes of a "Harmony," and thus Jesus, as we scan his sayings and his doings, becomes a *personal* Christ to us—one whom we can see and with whom we can talk, just as did the disciples of Emmaus after his resurrection.

5. Do not be afraid of introducing anecdotes, but mind that they are *pertinent*, since nothing can be worse than telling anecdotes merely for the sake of narrating them. We have seen so many disorderly Ragged Schools, and many a Ragged Church too, subdued and quieted by a well-adapted tale, that they may be recorded as a valuable part of our spiritual artillery. Nay, we have the precedent of the unerring Teacher for this mode of instruction; since it is declared that "all these things spake Jesus unto the multitude in parables [or illustrative anecdotes]; and without a parable spake he not to them" (Matt. xiii. 34). If, then, He who knew the human heart so well obtained the attention of the masses by telling pertinent tales, we cannot mistake if we follow his example, seeing that man's heart, old or young, has the same instincts that it had when Christ taught on the seaboard of Galilee. But ever remember that the moral should be so interwoven with the anecdote that your scholars shall see that it is told solely for the sake of the moral.

6. Ask as many questions in connection with your lesson as you can, and thus learn whether your class really understand the lesson, and what they are thinking about the truths you present. We sometimes think that there is too much *preaching* in some of our classes, with the relative defect of too little teaching. We ought not to spend the whole of the short time devoted to our classes in saying what *we* think, and in personally applying the lesson, as if we were delivering a sermon; but a part ought surely to be given to leading our classes to question us, and to indicate the difficulties which have occurred to their own minds. It was by questions, rather than by mere dogmatics, that Socrates taught the Stoics and Sophists of Athens truths which are for all time. So must we do, if we would really lodge truth in the minds of those juveniles over whom we have been constituted pastors.

7. Prior to thinking about your proposed lesson, seek for the aid of the Holy Ghost, for his guidance in treating the subject. This should be done, not only because it is a revealed truth that your scholars "cannot say Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost" (1 Cor. xii. 3), but because he alone can supply your own mental deficiencies, or direct your minds to the specific truths needed by the various individuals composing your class. Those teachers or ministers who honour the work of the Spirit by really believing that even an Isaiah or a Paul are only mere conduit-pipes to convey the waters of life, are alone the successful evangelists. But show us those who think that their lessons are to stand in mere human strength, and we will show those whose failure will be certain, if not ignominous.

8. Take heed that you teach the true and hence the only Gospel, to your little flock. There is a fashionable gospel in vogue which may be defined as a mixture of legalism, ritualism, and sacramentalism; there are also the Christless gospels of Maurice and Colenso. All of these, being of man's invention, can only lead sinners quietly to perdition. As Pierre Olivetan told his cousin Calvin, when that illustrious man was exercised about his soul's safety, "All false religions are those which men have invented, according to which we are saved by our works; the true is that which comes from God, according to which salvation is *given* freely from on high." Beware, then, of the Christless gospel in vogue, seeing that, however subtly taught, it is "another gospel which is not another," because it is no gospel at all. For, after all, whether, taught doctrinally, or foreshadowed by types, but one gospel was ever delivered by God; by it Abel was saved as much as was Paul—that is, by faith in the vicarious sacrifice of Christ; for, like all saints, they realized the truth of God's promise, "When I see the *blood* I will *pass* over you" (Exod. xii. 13). Hold up Jesus as a model of all personal life, inner and outer, you should, and that strenuously; but do not let that become a substitute for the great foundation-truth of revelation—namely, that sinners can only be "justified by his *blood*" (Rom. v. 9). Let this great truth so permeate every lesson that it shall be riveted on the mind, and we shall no longer be grieved to hear some of our scholars say, when they are questioned on salvation, that they expect to be saved by prayer, for they will have learnt that prayer is valueless unless it is based on Christ's blood, both as the root of spiritual strength and means of pardon. So, baptized in Christ's blood ourselves before we even begin teaching, our whole lesson will be sprinkled with the blood which cleanseth, and our class may, through the Divine Spirit, be led to see that the blood which cleansed the teacher can equally save the taught.

9. Whatever be the plan adopted, ever have one desire uppermost, as well in your own mind as in your instruction—that is, in dependence on the Spirit, *instant* conversion. Seeing that God says that "*now*"—not some distant day—"is the accepted time," let not your coldness or want of faith practically declare to your class that you do not anticipate any immediate result. A promise, primarily referring to the Jews in the latter day, is, in principle, applicable to every Sunday School class—namely, "I will remove the iniquity of that land in *one day*" (Zech. iii. 9). Hence, in the outline for the coming Sunday, a personal appeal should run like a golden thread through the whole argument, and then every remark, and all needful exegesis, would become but a logical introduction to the closing question—"Is *thine heart right?*"

Other hints might be given on the preparation of lessons, were it not my object rather to induce my fellow-workers to think than to exhaust the subject, more especially as modifications will doubtless be required to suit local exigencies.

The importance of the subject is enhanced by the solemn fact that, if our scholars do not acquire a love for Biblical study in Ragged Schools, there is little prospect of the habit being formed when, environed by the world's temptations, they enter on the world's work. In days, too, like ours, when men holding high official positions in the Visible Church are engaged in sapping the facts, and hence the very authority, of the Bible, it is desirable that every Ragged School teacher should "give attendance to *reading*—that his profiting may appear to all" (1 Tim. iv. 13, 15). For, unless he can lucidly explain why he believes, he will be scarcely able to show the little flock over which God hath made him an overseer, why they too should believe in the Divine record. Let, then, the youthful mind be thoroughly imbued with Biblical truth, and then every fact and every doctrine will become solemn realities, so that there will be no fear that they will join that crowd of sceptics which the Holy Ghost declares will darken the earth prior to the Lord's Epiphany (2 Pet. iii. 3, 4). For let the mind but be filled with God's eternal verities, and there will be no room for that ancient lie of Satan, newly dressed up for these last days, "Ye shall be as gods."

Q IN THE CORNER.

Correspondence.

A CUP OF GOOD TEA.

To the Editor of the Ragged School Union Magazine.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of our friends connected with Ragged School work to a novel, and to my mind a very useful, branch of operation.

At our New Year's meeting of the parents, a notice of which appears at the end of your last Number, the husbands were invited to accompany their wives. During tea a remark made by one of them was heard, to the effect that the tea was so good: it was strange they could not get such a nice cup as that at home. This caused a lady passing the speaker to inquire what they usually paid for theirs, when it was found to be exactly the same price as that which had been enjoyed so much. Upon reflection, this kind friend thought the only solution to this was from the poor being only able to buy small quantities, consequently paying higher for an inferior article.

The subject was mentioned to our kind and much respected Superintendent, Mr. G. J. Hoon, who is always ready to enter into any scheme of benevolence to help the poor, and he at once suggested the idea of forming "*a Tea Club.*" Having matured his plans, he has obtained a "license to sell tea," has bought his tea in the wholesale market, and retails it to the poor connected with our schools at cost price, and they are delighted with the article they so readily purchase. "No rose without a thorn;" and our friend Hoon, anticipating a difficulty in their being able to get sugar at the grocers without buying tea of them, has obtained a supply of sugar as well, and both it

and the tea can be had, in howsoever small quantities, at the cost price, every Tuesday evening; and our poor friends anticipate being able to get a cup of good tea for their husbands on their return from work. Is not this a real temperance movement?

Our hardworking and kind friend, Miss Manuel, suggested our giving publicity to this scheme, hoping it may be carried out by other schools, so that wherever there is a Mothers' Meeting, there may also be a Tea Club.

I remain, yours truly,

W. T. LIDSTONE,

Kingsland Ragged School.

P.S.—We shall feel very delighted in giving information to any of our friends desiring to commence one of these clubs.

1, *Englefield Road, N., April 13th*, 1864.

RAGGED SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENTS.

To the Editor of the Ragged School Union Magazine.

DEAR SIR,—Will you permit me a few lines in the Magazine before all the space is fully occupied with the May meetings and other events of the season, which are always to me the signs that the lecturing season is over; and I am, generally speaking, very glad of it. However, though it brings with it some fatigue of body, and sometimes also some uncomfortable feelings from not being able to respond to every application, it has its bright and sunny side, and one is, that I have this season reached the sum of £1,000, realized clear of expenses, to benefit the funds of various Ragged and Sunday Schools, but principally Ragged Schools, as I have always given them the preference. I trust, therefore, that I may be considered as one "having done the State some service;" and though not always so punctually at my post as a committee-man as many others, I have yet had the cause at heart and been working for it. Having realized this amount, I intend, if permitted, to withdraw my entertainment of "Honesty," as it has fulfilled its mission—though I do not suppose I shall be allowed to retire myself altogether—and in doing so must say it has afforded me, during its career, much gratification to think it has given almost universal satisfaction from ministers, superintendents, and friends of all denominations. To please every one is an impossibility I never aimed at, and only marvel I have pleased so many. I never offered it as a model, but merely as suggestive of what was wanted; and its very failings may be regarded as some of its good points, as cautioning others to avoid them and improve upon it. That it may have done so is proved by the various lectures and instructive entertainments now designed for the edification of our children during the winter season. That the motto of mine is impressed upon the minds of many, many children who have seen it, I not only indulge the hope, but firmly believe, and that it will therefore some day yield fruit, and in the moments of temptation remind them that honesty is the best policy, is all I ask and desire.

Very truly yours,

W. H. MILLER,

April 22, 1864. *Superintendent of Lambeth Ragged School.*

Poetry.

THE GOOD SHIP SAVED;
OR,
THE SUCCESS OF LORD SHAFTESBURY'S APPEAL.

PSALM XXXVII. 5.

THE voice from a note, which a noble hand wrote,
An Earl to all Englishmen dear! *
Our barque is at sea, and a wreck she will be
Unless for her rescue we care!

Let's man the life-boat, while yet she's afloat,
Relief in good time to afford;
For the "breakers ahead" are appalling indeed,
Imperilling treasures on board!

Scarcely said, than 'twas done—for each British son
("Hearts of oak are our ships and our men!")
For the Saviour's blest sake, when life is at stake,
Will venture his own on the main!

All danger gone by, the prayer rose on high
That Heaven would graciously hear
The petition to bless, to preserve from distress,
And cause the barque safely to steer!

Think how precious the Word she has on her board,
E'en life-giving riches in store!
Then let us not faint in supplying her want,
And the life-boat be ready, e'ermore!

Hastings. R.

* See "Lord Shaftesbury's Letter of Appeal," p. 25, and the generous response on the part of a benevolent public.

Notices of Meetings.

OGLE MEWS RAGGED SCHOOLS, MARYLEBONE.

THE twentieth annual meeting was held on the 11th ult., the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding.

The report was read by one of the Secretaries, which showed that the work of a Ragged School had been fully maintained during the past year. The balance sheet presented a small balance due to the Treasurer, and to meet the remaining liabilities connected with the rebuilding, Sir Robert Carden had proposed a guinea subscription, having himself with a few of his friends headed the list.

The Lord Mayor expressed the pleasure he felt in taking the chair, and the satisfaction with which he had heard the report, and said that it was not now necessary to advocate Ragged Schools, which not merely taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, but habits of order, saving, and diligence, which would be useful to the children all through life. It was impossible to see results, as from the constant changes going on all traces of the children educated were frequently lost. He had great pleasure in seeing those around him, and among them Sir Robert Carden, who never tired in the promotion of the interests of these schools, and whose kind and courteous manner made all anxious to assist; also Mr. Payne, without whom a Ragged School meeting would not be complete. The

Chairman concluded by saying he was extremely gratified with what he had seen, and called upon the Rev. E. R. Eardley Wilmot to move the adoption of the report. The rev. gentleman said that the chief wants were teachers and money, and that the first was frequently more difficult than the other, many good Christian people being quite willing to give money who would not give their time.

Thomas Chambers, Esq., Common Serjeant, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The second resolution was moved by the Rev. William Cadman, and seconded by Joseph Payne, Esq.

Sir Robert Carden moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated with the benediction.

OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE POPLAR RAGGED SCHOOL.

On April 12th, the commodious rooms that have been built for these schools were opened by a public meeting in the lower school-room, which was densely crowded, while we believe that some hundreds were unable to obtain admission.

The building is a very suitable one for the purpose, and forms a most agreeable and striking contrast to the one in Dingle Lane, where the school is at present held. The rooms are capacious, well lighted and ventilated, and are a valuable addition to the neighbourhood.

Alderman Sir R. W. Carden took the chair.

After prayer, Mr. W. Parker read the report:—

"The Committee of this institution cannot claim the honour of having been the first to unfurl the Ragged School standard in Poplar. Two previous efforts appear to have been made, but in the winter of 1855 both had become extinct.

"In January, 1855, the work was revived by the exertions of a lady connected with Trinity Chapel, to whom the use of the Trinity School-rooms in North Street was kindly granted for this purpose.

"In March the following year circumstances arose which compelled the removal of the school from North Street, and the premises in Dingle Lane were engaged. Here the various agencies connected with Ragged School operations were quickly developed, and have been maintained to the present time.

"It will thus be seen that seven years have elapsed since the Dingle Lane Ragged Schools commenced their career, and the Committee feel that they stand this evening somewhat in the position of the industrious apprentice—they have completed their term, they have honourably earned their indentures, and now ask to be liberally supplied with the requisite stock-in-trade, and be permitted henceforth to carry on business beneath their own roof.

"To establish the Committee's right to the character just claimed it will be necessary briefly to state what these agencies are to which allusion has been made, and what they have really been doing.

"The Sunday Evening School has maintained an average attendance of something over 200.

"The Day School has upon its books 230, with an attendance ranging from 100 to 150. The total admissions have been 700.

"Evening Classes, both for boys and girls, are each conducted twice a week, with an average attendance of 30 to 40 scholars.

"The Girls' Working Class and Clothing Club meet once in the week.

"A Library containing about 150 volumes is in constant circulation, and now greatly needs replenishing.

"The Penny Bank is open two evenings per week. At Christmas, 1863, it had been in operation three years and nine months, and the statistics read as follows:—Cash received, £1,723 15s. 4d.; accounts opened, 4,961; total number of deposits, 34,752. Cash repaid,

£1,506 10s. 4d., in 4,346 several payments.

"At least 30 boys have been wholly or partially equipped and sent to sea. Several others have been helped to situations on shore. Many of the girls have been placed in service, of whom upwards of 20 are known to be at the present time in respectable situations. About 50 of the scholars have had the honour of receiving at the hands of the Earl of Shaftesbury the prizes awarded for having retained their situations for a period exceeding twelve months with satisfactory testimonials. Nor have the parents been lost sight of amid these efforts on behalf of their children; in addition to mothers' meetings and parents' tea meetings, held at the school, many of their homes could bear testimony to the value of Ragged School visitation.

"The insufficient accommodation furnished by the Dingle Lane premises, their unhealthy character, and want of adaptation to the growing requirements of the school, are points which have long claimed the serious consideration of the Committee, and their attention for the past two years has been directed to the acquisition of a suitable site for a new building. In a populous district like Poplar this has proved no easy task, but happily the difficulty has at length been overcome, and in the proceedings of this evening the Committee rejoice to witness a consummation for which they have not only devoutly wished, but earnestly and continuously laboured.

"The Committee commenced this building with a full determination to see the entire cost defrayed before the doors should be opened for the admission of the children. They have used their best exertions to accomplish this, and although the cash statement shows that a considerable sum is still needed, they look with confidence to the friends present for such aid as shall relieve them from all anxiety on this head.

"To the numerous friends who have already so liberally contributed to this object, and to the directors of the East and West India Dock Company, to whose kindness they are indebted for the ground, the Committee tender their warmest thanks. The universal expression of sympathy which this undertaking has elicited they would also gratefully acknowledge; and in all the encouragements by which their hearts have been cheered they desire to recognise the good hand of God. They earnestly pray that his blessing may ever rest upon this institution. And while thankful to have been permitted in any degree to promote its extension and usefulness, with profound humility and devout gratitude they would add, 'Not unto us, O Lord! not unto us, but to thy name be all the glory.'"

The financial statement was read by Mr. Joseph Freeman, one of the hon. secretaries:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount required for the erection and completion of New Building and Fittings	1,000	0	0
Amount due to Treasurer on General Fund, being an excess of expenditure over income	118	10	10
Total liabilities.....	1,118	10	10
Donations to Building Fund to this date.....	782	15	5
Amount required ...	£335	15	5

The meeting was addressed by Revs. G. Smith, B. Preece, A. G. How, H. Green, Esq., and other gentlemen. The amount received during the evening was £264 19s. 6d., thus reducing the liabilities to £70 15s. 11d.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION,

SECRETARY.—MR. JOSEPH G. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, W.C.
COLLECTOR.—MR. WILLIAM A. BLAKE, 38, South Bank, N.W.
BANKERS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, & CO., 54, Lombard Street.

The following contributions have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union, from the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1864:—

General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
A. B.	0	10	0
Adams, Rev. R. L.	1	1	0
Alexander, J. W., Esq.	15	5	0
Anson, Sir J. W., Bart.	5	0	0
Arbuthnot, Miss E.	1	0	0
A. Z.	2	10	0
Barber, Rev. J. H.	1	1	0
Barrow, Lady	1	0	0
Barry, Miss	1	1	0
Barnard, Rev. W.	1	0	0
Bassett, Miss	1	1	0
Beta	5	0	0
Blackford, Lady L.	2	2	0
Bodkin, Miss (coll.)	1	5	6
Borgman, Mr.	2	0	0
Bowles, Mr.	2	0	0
Bracken, Miss	1	1	0
Buckley, Miss M. L.	0	5	0
Buffett, Miss	0	18	0
Burt, Mr.	2	2	0
Cartwright, Colonel	3	0	0
Chase, Rev. J. C.	10	0	0
Chilvers, Mrs.	1	10	0
Cholmondeley, Marquis of	2	2	0
Cholmondeley, Lord H.	2	2	0
Churchill, Miss F.	1	0	0
Churchill, Miss E. A.	1	0	0
Clarke, Mr. T.	5	0	0
Clarke, E., Esq.	1	1	0
Clive, Rev. A.	5	0	0
Clowes, Mr.	2	0	0
Clutterbuck, J. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Cole, Hon H., M.P.	1	0	0
Coulson, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Crooke, Miss, coll. by—			
Bailey, Mr. and Mrs.	0	5	0
Heath, Miss	1	4	0
Greenwood, Mr.	0	5	0
Henley, Mr.	0	10	0
Henley, Mrs. R. (coll.)	2	0	0
Ladd, Mrs.	0	5	0
Large, Mr.	1	0	0
Large, Miss	0	10	0
Pinnegar, the Misses	1	0	0
Pinnegar, Mrs.	0	7	6
Pinnegar, Mr.	0	5	0
Shawl, Mrs.	0	5	0
Crooke, Miss	0	5	0
Small sums	3	19	0
Henley, Mrs. (Excursion)	0	18	0
Cropper, Mrs.	0	10	0
Crundell, Mrs.	0	2	6
Cumming, Captain	1	0	0
Cuthbert, Mrs.	2	0	0
Davidson, D. Mc., Esq.	1	1	0
Deacon, John, Esq.	10	0	0
De Morgan, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Dickenson, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Ditmas, Mrs., coll. by—			
Woods, Mrs.	0	10	0
Gray, Mrs.	0	10	0
Lanfear, Mrs.	0	10	0
Skinner, Mrs.	0	10	6
Chalfield, Mrs.	0	10	0
Vaughan, Mr.	0	10	0
Vaughan, Mr. W.	0	10	0
Vaughan, Mr F.	0	10	0
Vaughan, Mr. A.	0	10	0
Peele, Mrs.	0	10	0
Easton, Mrs.	0	10	0
Hickman, Mrs.	0	10	0
Ditmas, Master and Misses	0	10	0
Gillespy, Mr. and Misses	0	10	0
Tracey, Mr. A.	0	10	0
Tracey, Mrs. A.	0	10	0
Tracey, Rev. A.	5	0	0
Tanner, Mrs.	5	0	0
McEwen, Mrs.	0	10	0
Crowley, Mr.	0	5	0
Baker, Mrs.	0	5	0
Humphreys, Miss (coll.)	1	12	0
Donnelly, Mrs.	0	5	0
Dixon, T. J., Esq.	1	0	0
Donaldson, Mrs.	1	10	0
E. C.	0	10	0
Eden, John, Esq.	2	0	0
E. E.	2	0	0
Elphinstone, Mr. G.	0	10	6
Exeter, Marchioness of	5	0	0
Egerton, Hon. A.	2	0	0
Farrer, Mrs. H.	1	1	0
Feating, Mrs.	1	0	0
Field, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Field, Mrs.	1	1	0
Field, Mrs. M. A.	1	2	0
Firmen, Miss	0	10	0
Fortescue, Hon. D.	2	2	0
Fortescue, Lady C.	1	1	0
Frankham, Miss S.	1	1	0
Franklin, Lady	1	1	0
Gilmore, Miss	2	2	0
G. N. A.	0	5	6
Godwin, Miss, collected by (per Mrs. Fisher)			
Davis, Mr. J.	0	2	6
Davis, Mrs. J.	0	2	6
Davis, Rev. J. G.	0	2	6
Butt, Miss	0	2	6
Bascombe, Mr. H.	0	2	6
Bascombe, Mrs.	0	2	6
Gulpin, Mrs.	0	2	0
Mitchell, Mrs.	0	10	0
Rugg, Mrs.	0	5	0
Watts, Mrs.	1	0	0
Saunders, Miss	0	5	6
Clarke, Mr.	0	2	6
Shelter, Miss	0	5	0
Thomas, Miss F.	0	2	6
Gosling, Mr.	0	5	0
Smith, Miss	0	2	6
Godwin, Miss	0	2	6
Small sums	0	6	6
Goff, Miss	1	0	0
Guyon, Lieut.-Col.	5	5	0
Harcourt, E. V., Esq.	1	0	0
Harris, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Hayes, Rev. Sir J. W.	3	0	0
Hayter, J. W., Esq.	3	3	0
H. C. F.	5	0	0
Helena	1	7	0
Helbert, Hon. Mrs.	4	4	0
Horlord, R. S., Esq.	5	0	0
Holmes, A., Esq.	1	0	0
Hope, Mrs. H. T.	2	2	0
Hoste, Mrs. Dixon	0	10	0
H. S.	2	0	0
Heawood, Rev. J. R.	2	0	0
Howard, Mrs. J.	1	1	0
J. R.	1	1	0
Jackson, Rev. W. W.	2	0	0
J. M.	0	5	0
Kent, George, Esq.	1	1	0
Kerr, Rev. W. F.	1	1	0
Kinahan, John, Esq	10	10	0
Knight, Mr.	1	0	0
Lady, A	0	5	0
Landon, Mrs.	10	0	0
Laughton, Mr. A.	0	5	0
Lincoln, Countess of	2	2	0
Long, Miss A.	3	0	0
MacGrigor, Lady	2	2	0
Makness, Mr.	0	7	6
Manning, The Misses	1	0	0
Marshall, Miss C.	1	1	0
Marten, C. H, Esq.	1	1	0
Medwin, Mr.	0	10	6
M. H.	1	11	9
Middleton, Capt. Sir J.	5	5	0
Miller, Mr. J.	1	0	0
Mills, Miss, coll. by—			
Hampton, Mr.	1	0	0
Smith, Mr. R.	0	10	0
Smith, Mrs. R.	0	10	0
Peppercorn, Mrs.	0	10	0
Booth, Mrs.	0	2	6
Cherry, Mrs. S.	0	2	6
White, Miss	0	5	0
Mills, Miss S.	0	5	0
Pupils of ditto	0	6	6
Molineux, S., Esq.	1	1	0
Montefiore, H. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Monteith, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Morant, Miss	1	1	0
Morris, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Morris, Mrs.	1	1	0
Morris, T., Esq.	1	1	0
M. S.	1	0	0
M. S.	1	10	0
Outram, Sir F.	5	0	0
Paget, Miss	2	0	0
Payne, Miss F.	0	10	0
Parsons, Miss	1	0	0
Pollock, Gen. Sir J.	1	1	0
Porter, The Misses	1	0	0
Proprietors of Chelsea Waterworks	2	2	0
Quilter, J., Esq.	1	1	0
R. E.	0	2	6
Reade, Mr.	0	12	6
Reade, Miss	1	1	0
Reade, Miss E.	1	1	0
Reade, Miss M. M.	2	2	0
Reeve, Miss E.	1	1	0
Riddell, Miss	1	1	0
Riddell, Miss H.	1	1	0
Roberts, H., Esq.	0	10	0
Robeson, Mr.	1	1	0
Rusher, Mrs.	1	1	0
Sale of Work, per Miss Hawkins	2	0	0
Saunders, H. W., Esq.	2	0	0
Sewell, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Shadwell, Miss H.	2	0	0
Shaftesbury, Earl of	5	0	0
Shershon, Mrs.	1	1	0
Skey, Dr.	1	1	0
Smelt, Mrs., coll. by	0	15	6
Shuttleworth, Mrs., coll. by—			
Somes, Mr.	0	2	0
Telk, Mr.	0	1	0
Shuttleworth, Mrs.	0	10	0
Kilting, E.	0	5	0
Knight, Mr. F.	0	1	0
Buck, A.	0	0	6
Friend, A	0	1	0
Tarn, W., Esq.	0	10	0
Hailstone, Mr.	0	5	0
Gardner, Mr.	0	1	0
Lewis, H., Esq.	0	1	0
Bennett, Mrs.	0	1	0
Cowell, Mrs.	0	1	0
Shuttleworth, S., Esq.	0	5	0
Greatwood, W., Esq.	0	1	0
Shuttleworth, J., Esq.	0	5	0
Somes, Mr.	0	1	0

For want of space further contributions will be acknowledged next month.

The Furnishing of Bedrooms.

HEAL & SON having observed for some time that it would be advantageous to their customers to see a much larger selection of Bedroom Furniture than is usually displayed, and that to judge properly of the style and effect of the different descriptions of furniture, it is necessary that each description should be placed in a separate room, have erected large and Additional Show-rooms, by which they will be enabled, not only to extend their show of Iron, Brass, and Wood Bedsteads, and Bedroom Furniture, beyond what they believe has ever been attempted, but also to provide several small rooms for the purpose of keeping complete suites of Bedroom Furniture in the different styles.

Japanned Deal Goods may be seen in Complete Suites of five or six different colours—some of them light and ornamental, and others of a plainer description. Suites of Stained Deal Gothic Furniture, Polished Deal, Oak, and Walnut, are also set apart in separate rooms, so that customers are able to see the effect as it would appear in their own rooms. A suite of very superior Gothic Oak Furniture will generally be kept in stock, and from time to time new and select Furniture in various woods will be added.

Bed Furnitures are fitted to the Bedsteads in large numbers, so that a complete assortment may be seen, and the effect of any particular pattern ascertained as it would appear on the Bedstead.

A very large stock of Bedding (HEAL and SON'S original trade) is placed on the Bedsteads.

The stock of Mahogany Goods for the better Bedrooms, and Japanned Goods for plain and Servants' use, is very greatly increased. The entire Stock is arranged in eight rooms, six galleries, each 120 feet long, and two large ground floors, the whole forming as complete an assortment of Bedroom Furniture as, they think, can possibly be desired.

Every attention is paid to the manufacture of the Cabinet work, and they have just erected large Workshops on the premises for this purpose, that the manufacture may be under their own immediate care.

Their Bedding trade receives their constant and personal attention, every article being made on the premises.

They particularly call attention to their Patent Spring Mattress, the Sommier Elastique Portatif. It is portable, durable, and elastic, and lower in price than the old Spring Mattress.

HEAL AND SON'S

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture,

Sent free by Post.

196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

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